

PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES

Your preparedness guide



**Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services
Division of Public Health**

2004

A Message from Governor Jim Doyle



To All Wisconsin Residents:

During the past three years our country has seen unimaginable changes. Our lives have changed. Our priorities have changed. And our state and local governments have responded to the need for change.

In 2004, I established the Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategic Plan to coordinate response capabilities in every county and municipality in the state, to assure regional support in the event of an emergency, and to develop statewide communications systems. This plan guides priorities and activities funded by Federal Public Health and Hospital Preparedness grants and the Homeland Security Grant.

The Wisconsin Division of Public Health, together with its many public and private partners, has been working to ensure a quick, effective and coordinated response to public health emergencies. While the threat of bioterrorism has been the driving force in these response plans, these plans are equally effective in any public health emergency, whether it is the result of violent weather, an unexpected disease outbreak, or a hazardous materials accident that may pose a threat to the community.

This guide is designed to give readers an overview of some of the preparations that have been made by state and local public health agencies. It also outlines what you need to know in order to help protect yourself and your family. In the event of an emergency, informed and prepared people in our communities will be able to think rationally and act quickly.

As your Governor, I have worked to ensure an effective emergency response plan for everyone in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Division of Public Health and their valued partners have developed programs and informational resources to help you learn how to be safe, sound and secure in the event of an emergency. I hope you find this information to be helpful in considering your own health and safety plan for yourself and your family.

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Jim Doyle". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jim" and last name "Doyle" clearly distinguishable.

Jim Doyle

What are public health emergencies?

In this guide you will learn about different types of emergencies, how we can protect ourselves and our families, how to promote a safe home environment, and where to go for additional information.

Natural Disasters

In Wisconsin, a natural disaster might include severe weather such as tornadoes, heavy rains, flash floods, lightning strikes or blizzards. Now is the time to plan for these emergencies.

Storms: It is important to understand the difference between a **watch** and a **warning** for severe weather.

- A severe weather **watch** means that severe weather may develop.
- A severe weather **warning** means a storm has developed and is on its way — take cover or seek safe shelter immediately.

Listen to weather updates and stay informed. Be ready to evacuate if necessary. Keep away from windows and doors. Have an emergency kit ready. The safest place to ride out any storm is inside a secure building or well-built home.



Blizzards: Weather forecasts often provide ample warning to prepare for an impending blizzard. In this event, candles, flashlights, a battery operated radio, cellular telephones, and if possible, a generator, are highly beneficial because electricity and telephone services may be disrupted for several days or weeks.



Flash Flooding: Move immediately and quickly to higher ground. The force of six inches of swiftly moving water can knock you off of your feet! If floodwaters rise around your car, get out and move to higher ground immediately. Cars can be easily swept away in just two feet of moving water.



Tornadoes: If you receive a tornado warning, seek shelter immediately. If you are in your car, stop. Get out and lie flat, face-down in a low area.

Cover your head and wait for the tornado to pass. At home, go to the basement, storm shelter or rooms near the center of the house. In a high-rise or other public building, move to the interior, preferably a stairwell or hallway.

Plan ahead for winter traveling:

- Keep your gas tank near full to avoid ice in the tank and fuel lines.
- Let someone know your timetable and primary and alternate routes.

If caught in a vehicle during a winter storm:

- Stay in your car or truck; disorientation occurs quickly in wind-driven snow and cold.
- Run the motor about ten minutes each hour for heat. Open the window a little for fresh air to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning. Make sure the exhaust pipe is not blocked.
- Make yourself visible to rescuers. Turn on the dome light at night when running the engine. Tie a colored cloth (preferably red) to your antenna or door. Raise the hood to indicate trouble after snow stops falling.
- Exercise from time to time by vigorously moving arms, legs, fingers and toes to keep blood circulating and to keep warm.

Plan ahead for winter storms at home:

Inside your home or other building:

- Stay inside. When using alternative heat from a fireplace, wood stove, space heater, etc., use fire safeguards and properly ventilate to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning. Carbon monoxide gas is colorless and odorless.
- If you have no heat, close off unneeded rooms. Stuff towels or rags in the cracks under doors. Cover windows at night.
- Eat and drink. Food provides the body with energy for producing its own heat. Keep the body replenished with fluids to prevent dehydration.
- Wear layers of loose-fitting, lightweight, warm clothing. Remove layers to avoid overheating, perspiration and subsequent chill.

Make a Winter Emergency Car Kit:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| • Blankets/sleeping bags | • High-calorie, non-perishable food | • Shovel | • Booster cables |
| • Flashlight with extra batteries | • Extra clothing to keep dry | • Windshield scraper and brush | • Water container |
| • First-aid kit | • Sack of sand (or cat litter) | • Tool kit | • Compass and road maps |
| • Utility knife | | • Tow rope | |

What are public health emergencies?

Often we think of “**public health**” in terms of just disease outbreaks and immunization clinics. Certainly influenza and other contagious diseases, as well as more unusual diseases such as West Nile virus and SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome), are of immediate concern. Although influenza is common, many people forget that it can be deadly. Historically, more people have died from influenza and its aftermaths than any other single disease. (See page 3.)

For many years, your local public health department has been working with hospitals, clinics, and other medical providers to prepare for the usual . . . or unusual . . . public health emergencies that may occur. Some of these emergencies might be incidents of severe weather or contaminated food or drinking water. Other hazards might be chemical spills or accidental leaks. The work of public health and its planning efforts prepares us for all these types of emergencies. In recent years we have become increasingly aware of the possibility of threats from terrorism.



A **biological threat** can be the deliberate or accidental release of germs or other biological agents that can make you sick. Many agents must be inhaled, enter through a cut in the skin or be eaten to make you sick. Some biological agents, such as anthrax, are not contagious. Others, like the smallpox virus, can result in diseases you can catch from other people.



A **chemical threat** can be the deliberate or accidental release of a toxic gas, liquid or solid that can poison people and the environment.

Chemical agents can be released deliberately by bombs; sprayed from aircraft, boats or vehicles; or used as a liquid. **Hazardous chemical spills also can be accidental**, such as the spilling of household products like bleach or a leak of hazardous waste. Chemical hazards can have either an immediate effect or a delayed effect which may take hours or days.

In the event of a threat, public health officials will work to provide information on what you

should do. It may take some time to determine exactly what the illness is, how it should be treated, and who is in danger. You should watch TV, listen to the radio, or check the Internet for official news following the event to determine:

- The level of danger
- What health hazards may exist
- Where to get medications or vaccines, if necessary
- Where to go for medical help or shelter.



A **radiological threat** can include an emergency at a nuclear power plant, the use of a small nuclear weapon or the setting off of a “dirty bomb.” A dirty bomb contains an explosive that would scatter radioactive material over a targeted area. Residents living within a 10-mile radius of a nuclear power plant should be aware of the evacuation routes established for their area.

In the event of a radiological threat, think about shielding, distance and time.

- **Shielding:** A thick shield, such as a concrete wall between yourself and the radioactive materials, will decrease your exposure to the radiation.
- **Distance:** The farther away you are from the blast and the fallout, the lower your exposure.
- **Time:** Minimizing time spent exposed also will reduce your risk.

If you need to get out of the surrounding area or are directed to evacuate, do so immediately and:

- Take your emergency supplies and prescription medications.
- Travel on routes specified by local authorities.

If you are instructed to stay inside and not to evacuate you should:

- Close and lock windows and doors.
- Turn off ventilation systems, water and gas.
- Seal gaps under doorways and windows.
- Stay inside until authorities say it is safe.

If you suspect chemical or biological agents have entered your house, move to a safe room in the interior of the house on a higher floor if possible. Many harmful agents that could enter a house will fall and accumulate at lower levels. If harmful vapors do enter the house, covering your nose and mouth with a cloth can provide minimal breathing protection.

The Influenza Pandemic of 1918

It was autumn, 1918. People in Wisconsin, along with the rest of the country, watched hopefully as the Allied armies advanced into Germany and the end of World War I was in sight. While people were caught up in the dramatic headlines, a silent, invisible killer was quietly spreading across the entire world. By the end of this epidemic, influenza had taken more lives than were lost in the war.

Influenza infected more than 100,000 Wisconsin residents between September and December 1918. Servicemen came home on leave and returned to their units in Europe, carrying with them the highly contagious virus. Gradually, people noticed that many of the servicemen's obituaries listed a cause of death, not as battle-related, but from influenza. In this country, people in apparent good health were suddenly collapsing and dying within hours. Many infected individuals tried to resume normal activities before the disease had fully passed, and developed fatal pneumonia.

This was a full-fledged pandemic – a worldwide disease outbreak. By the end of 1918, 20 million people across the globe had died from influenza or its aftermath – pneumonia. Doctors, nurses and volunteers were working overtime; undertakers were just as busy.



The Iowa State University gymnasium converted to an emergency infirmary in 1918 to cope with the wave of influenza patients. *Source: Smolan, Rick & Phillip Moffit, Medicine's Great Journey: One Hundred Years of Healing (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1992)*

Public health leaders recognized the crisis at hand. In response, the Wisconsin State Board of Health banned large, indoor public gather-

Influenza vaccine should be given first to persons at high risk of developing complications from influenza. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Persons aged 65 years and older;
- Residents of nursing homes and other chronic-care facilities that house persons of any age who have chronic medical conditions;
- Adults and children who have chronic disorders of the lung or heart, including asthma;
- Adults and children who have required regular medical follow-up or hospitalization during the preceding year because of chronic metabolic diseases (including diabetes mellitus), kidney dysfunction, hemoglobinopathies, or immunosuppression (including immunosuppression caused by medications or by human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]);
- Children and adolescents (aged 6 months to 18 years) who are receiving long-term aspirin therapy and, therefore, might be at risk for experiencing Reye's syndrome after influenza infection;
- Women who will be pregnant during the influenza season; and
- Children aged 6 months to 23 months.

ings. Even churches and schools were ordered closed. Health officials urged residents to cover their mouths when coughing or sneezing, avoid crowds, and get plenty of rest. Public spitting laws were strictly enforced and even kissing was discouraged as being too dangerous.

Wisconsin residents understood the need for these harsh measures and, with few exceptions, willingly complied. Some persons advocated thinking positively, or buying various home remedies such as "red blood builder," various forms of liquor, and even malted milk powder.

As a result of World War I, communities were already well organized into volunteer groups. These proved invaluable during the influenza epidemic. Citizen volunteers did everything from using personal vehicles as ambulances to tending the farm chores when their neighbors were stricken. Despite their tireless efforts, nearly 8,500 Wisconsin residents died from influenza or its complications by the end of 1918.

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What are health departments doing to prepare?

Your state, local or tribal health department has prepared and practiced coordinated emergency response procedures with other state and local partners. These emergency responders include police, fire, emergency medical services, and emergency management personnel. Working together, we can communicate swiftly and respond effectively in the event of a health threat or other emergency event.

Through federal grants provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, public health departments and hospitals hired staff to enhance programs to respond to bioterrorism events, disease outbreaks, and other public health threats. The All-Hazards planning approach covers multiple emergencies including weather-related incidents, serious disease outbreaks, hazardous materials spills, food or water contamination, and bioterrorism-related threats or events.

Some of the systems now in place include:

- A Strategic National Stockpile of vaccines and other emergency medical equipment that can quickly be brought to the scene of any large disaster.
- Agreements among neighboring counties and states sharing resources in the event of an emergency.
- Pre-identification of volunteer workers with expertise in health-related fields who can quickly be contacted and mobilized in the event of a health emergency.
- All doctors, nurses, hospitals, clinics and health departments are alert around the clock to watch for symptoms of suspicious diseases so they can report cases quickly, prevent the spread of the disease and protect the health of the public.
- Public health departments have identified community populations, such as the elderly, physically and mentally disabled, and non-English-speaking, who may need special help in an emergency.
- The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene has expanded its ability to test for signs of potential terrorism and is working with a network of 123 other laboratories throughout the state to develop a network to quickly respond to public health emergencies.
- A web-based learning management system that offers courses and tracks training for the public health workforce enabling them to build upon their existing skills.



Public health nurse at the Bad River Tribal Health Center in Odonah, Wisconsin, vaccinates against childhood diseases. Last year more than a thousand children in the 11 Wisconsin tribes received health services from the Tribal Health Centers. Other services include examinations and education for new mothers as well as various health services to community members of all ages.

How can you prepare?

In an emergency, response agencies and public health departments will be managing the crisis and rely on the public to follow emergency instructions and react quickly.

Some ways you can prepare for an emergency are:

- Know where and how to get information in the event of an emergency. Have at least one battery-operated radio in case there is a power failure.
- Be sure your family's vaccinations are up to date including vaccinations against pneumonia for older family members. Check with your medical provider if you are unsure.
- Don't immediately leave home if there is an emergency. Sometimes it is safer to stay where you are. Listen to the radio or television for instructions.
- Be aware of neighbors, friends or relatives who may need help during an emergency. Know whom to notify if you are unable to assist them.
- You may want to store emergency supplies such as food, water, pet supplies, and medicines in your home. If so, there are many existing brochures suggesting what you may need. Check with your local or tribal health department, emergency management agency or local Red Cross chapter for more detailed information.
- Have a plan for your family in the event of an evacuation. Agree where to meet and what family members or friends to notify. Know who will pick up children at school or daycare.
- Keep children and pets indoors after an emergency. Dangers such as live wires, flooded viaducts and pollution can remain long after the immediate emergency ends.
- Familiarize yourself with school or daycare emergency procedures. In the event of an emergency, know where children will be taken.
- Be alert for environmental or fire hazards around your property. Your health department has brochures and other printed information that may be helpful in identifying these hazards.
- Every adult in your house should know how to turn off electricity, water and gas in an emergency.
- Have a fire extinguisher and know how and when to use it. Check the expiration date to be sure it is working. If you have questions, ask your local fire department.
- Take a CPR and first-aid class so you know what to do in an emergency. Your local health department or Red Cross office can give you more information.
- Finally, recognize your personal responsibility in maintaining a healthy lifestyle, both for yourself and as an example for children and other loved ones. If excessive smoking, drinking or eating are keeping you from fully participating in life, perhaps now is the time to turn over a new leaf. Your local health department can provide information to help you get started.



Photo courtesy of AFP news, UK

How can you prepare?

AFTER AN EMERGENCY OCCURS

During and after an emergency it is important to stay calm. Even after an event, there may still be many dangers. What seems like a safe distance or location may not be. Stay tuned to your local emergency station and follow the advice of trained professionals. Unless told to evacuate, stay off the roads to allow emergency vehicles access. What you do next can save your life and the lives of others.

- Remain calm and assist family members or neighbors who may be vulnerable if exposed to extreme heat or cold.
- Locate a flashlight with batteries to use until power comes back on. Do not use candles — this can cause a fire.
- Turn off sensitive electrical equipment such as computers, VCRs and televisions to prevent damage when electricity is restored.
- Turn off major electrical and gas appliances that were on when the power went off. This will help to prevent power surges when electricity is restored.
- Keep your refrigerator and freezer doors closed as much as possible to keep in cold.
- Do not use the stove to heat your home — this can cause a fire or fatal gas leak.
- If you must drive, use extreme caution. If traffic signals are out, treat each signal as a stop sign — come to a complete stop at every intersection and look before you proceed.
- Do not call 911 to ask about a power outage. In case of a power outage, use battery-operated equipment or your car radio for updates.

Meeting Points

After a disaster it may be impossible for family members to return home. It is very important that you select a meeting point in the community where you can join the members of your household.

ELDERLY OR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

An elderly person or a person with disabilities may face challenges if an emergency strikes. If you learn about the challenges that you may face and are prepared ahead of time, you will be better



able to cope with the disaster and recover more quickly.

Personal Support Network

The best way to prepare is to establish a personal support network. A personal support network is made up of individuals who will check with you in an emergency to ensure you are OK and to give assistance if needed. This network can consist of friends, roommates, family members, relatives, personal attendants, co-workers and neighbors.

You and your personal support network should notify each other when you are going out of town and when you will return, and learn about each other's needs and how to help each other in an emergency. You could be responsible for food supplies and preparation, organizing neighborhood watch meetings, interpreting, etc.

Medical Emergency Supplies

For safety and comfort, persons with special needs should have emergency supplies packed and ready in one place before a disaster hits. Assemble enough supplies to last at least three days.

- Assemble the medical and general supplies you would need in an evacuation, including prescription medication (check expiration dates).
- Store them in an easy-to-carry container, such as a backpack or duffel bag.
- Be sure your bag has an ID tag.
- Label any equipment, such as wheelchairs, canes or walkers that you would need.

Know your neighbors

Working with neighbors in an emergency can save lives and property. Meet with your neighbors to plan how you could work together until help arrives. If you're a member of a neighborhood organization, such as a home association or crime watch group, introduce emergency preparedness as a new activity. Know your neighbors' special skills and consider how you could help those with special needs, such as people with disabilities and elderly persons.

How can you prepare?

INFANTS, TODDLERS AND CHILDREN

Infants and children require special attention immediately after disasters.



- Your emergency supplies should include enough baby formula, baby food, diapers, bottles, toys and games to keep small infants safe and comfortable at least three days after a disaster.
- If children are at preschool, daycare or school, it is important that parents or guardians know the emergency procedures of the school. Review and update information on your child's emergency card.
- Make sure you authorize someone nearby to pick up your children from school in case you are unable to travel to the school after a disaster.
- Parents should inform neighbors when their children are home alone so neighbors can take care of them in the event of a major disaster.

Effective ways to deal with children after an emergency event:

- Encourage children to talk about their fears. Let them ask questions and describe how they're feeling. Listen to what they say, as a family group when possible.
- Reassure them with love. Tell them they are safe, everything will be all right and life will return to normal again.
- Keep them informed, in simple language, about what is happening.
- Emphasize that they are not responsible for what happened.
- Hold and hug them frequently.
- Encourage them to return to school and discuss problems with teachers and to resume playing games, riding bikes and other such activities.

PETS OR LIVESTOCK

When preparing for a potential emergency, don't forget to include pets and livestock. Here are some ideas for preparing to protect your animals during a disaster:



- Talk to your veterinarian about evacuation and emergency care for your animals.
- Identify an emergency animal shelter location nearby: kennels, adjoining farms, state and local fairgrounds, etc.
- Get to know the policies and staff of your local animal control authority, as well as the local animal non-profit rescue and care groups.
- Ask neighbors and friends to evacuate your animals if a disaster strikes when you are away.
- License your companion animals; make sure your animals can be easily identified so they can be reunited with you after a disaster; and keep all vaccinations current. Take pictures of you with your animal(s) to show proof of ownership if you are separated during a disaster.
- Have copies of medical records for your pets and livestock.
- Prepare an evacuation plan for livestock. Your plan should include a list of resources such as trucks, trailers, pasture and/or feed which might be needed in an evacuation, as well as a designated person who will unlock gates and doors and make your facility easily accessible to emergency personnel. Make sure that everyone who lives, works or boards livestock at your farm is familiar with the plan.
- If you must leave animals behind, post a highly visible sign (either on a window or a door) letting rescue workers know the breed and number of animals which remain. Leave plenty of food and water.
- If your animal becomes lost, immediately call or visit the nearest animal shelter or emergency command post. If you find a lost animal, notify the local animal shelter as soon as possible and be prepared to give a full description of the animal (i.e., color, breed, sex) and its location.

The Influenza Pandemic of 1918

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Could it happen today? Yes, according to Dr. Jeffrey P. Davis, Chief Medical Officer for Communicable Diseases and Wisconsin State Epidemiologist. But Dr. Davis says deaths from influenza complications such as pneumonia would be far fewer now as a result of modern medical treatment.

Despite the many advances of medical science, viruses can spread and change forms very quickly. This makes it virtually impossible to predict what strains will strike during the next widespread epidemic or to prepare appropriate vaccines in time to counteract them. But today, there are ways to predict the strains of annual influenza viruses and take action to prevent the disease and treat its victims.

Thanks to modern communications, we don't have to rely on street posters and door-to-door flyers to spread the word as they did in 1918. Through the internet and media communications plans, within minutes public health agencies can notify their medical partners and the public about any impending disease outbreaks. Together, they can advise people what to do to protect themselves.

Nearly 90 years after the world's worst influenza outbreak, the advice for preventing the spread of the disease is basically the same – wash hands thoroughly, cover your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing, stay away from other people when you're sick, and give

yourself plenty of time to recover. If you are in the high-risk population for complications from influenza, be sure to get a flu shot before the season begins. Check with your doctor on the need for a vaccination.

Influenza will knock you off your feet and you will be miserable from fatigue, body aches, and fever. But the symptoms should subside in three or four days. If, however, you have a high temperature for more than five days, have trouble breathing, or are in a high-risk category due to existing health problems such as diabetes or cancer, contact your doctor immediately.

Like the 1918 pandemic, some people misunderstand the causes of influenza and believe that it's possible to catch it from cold weather, open windows, or wet hair. Others turn to home remedies such as zinc, vitamin C, herbal teas, or garlic to prevent or cure influenza. Science indicates that none of these has any proven effect on the virus that causes influenza.

Public health agencies in Wisconsin remain at the forefront of disease investigation and response to help ensure the health and well-being of all citizens. We also depend on Wisconsinites to take personal responsibility for maintaining a healthy life-style, practicing good hygiene, and cooperating with state, local and tribal health departments in their efforts to control the spread of disease and educate the community about health issues. Together we can achieve our State Health Plan's vision of "Healthy people in healthy Wisconsin communities."

Major Public Health Achievements in the United States

Healthier mothers and babies. Public health workers teach millions of mothers the importance of healthy lifestyles and nutrition. These educational programs, together with the availability of family planning, antibiotics and improved health care, have resulted in 90% fewer deaths of pregnant mothers and babies.

Vaccination. Vaccination has wiped out smallpox and nearly eliminated polio in North and South America; and helped control other infectious diseases throughout the world.

Safer and better foods. By adding important vitamins and minerals like iron, folic acid and iodine to our food, diseases caused by poor nutrition have almost disappeared in the United States.

Control of infectious diseases. Public health has played a major role in dramatically reducing outbreaks of diseases such as typhoid and cholera through cleaner water and improved sanitation.

Emergency Information



Fill in the emergency contact information for your family and keep it in a prominent place. Be sure all family members, including the children, know where to find it.

Decide on a meeting place in case you must leave the house in an emergency.

Nearest Neighbor, Friend or Relative

Name _____

City _____

State _____

Daytime phone _____

Evening phone _____

Cell phone _____

Out-of-Area Friend or Relative

Name _____

City _____

State _____

Daytime phone _____

Evening phone _____

Cell phone _____

Work Numbers

Father _____

Mother _____

Other _____

School Numbers

School name _____

Phone number _____

School name _____

Phone number _____

Emergency Numbers

Police _____

Fire Department _____

Hospital _____

Local Public Health Agency _____

Utilities

Electric Co. _____

Gas Co. _____

Water Co. _____

Telephone Co. _____

Family Physicians

Name _____

Phone _____

Name _____

Phone _____

Family Veterinarian

Name _____

Phone _____

Health and Safety Information

Your local health department has brochures or information about emergency preparedness, environmental and household hazards, disease prevention, addiction, nutrition, food safety, pre-natal care, accident prevention, immunizations, and testing well water. Find the name and telephone number of your local health department on the back page of this Guide and circle it for easy reference.

In addition, many organizations and government agencies have valuable information on emergency preparedness, often available in both English and Spanish. The following resources may be helpful:

Wisconsin Department of Health & Family Services

www.dhfs.wisconsin.gov

1-608-266-1251

Wisconsin Children's Hospital Poison Center

www.chw.org

1-800-222-1222

U.S. Centers for Disease Control & Prevention

www.cdc.gov

1-888-246-2675

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

www.ready.gov

1-800-BE-READY

Wisconsin Emergency Management

www.emergencymanagement.wi.gov

1-608-242-3232

Wisconsin Disaster and Safety Tips

http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/dph_emsip/InjuryPrevention/Disaster

U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency

www.fema.org

1-800-480-2520

American Red Cross - National Headquarters

www.redcross.org

1-202-303-4498

Wisconsin Local Health Departments

The following list is also available on the local public health department webpage: http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/dph_ops/localhealth

Adams County 608/ 339-4253	Forest County 715/ 478-3371	Milwaukee County	Pierce County 715/ 273-6755	Walworth County 262/ 741-3140	Winnebago County 920/ 232-3000
Ashland County 715/ 682-7028	Grant County 608/ 723-6416	• Cudahy 414/ 769-2239 x300	Polk County 715/ 485-8500	Washburn County 715/ 635-4400	• Menasha 920/ 967-5119
Barron County 715/ 537-5691	Green County 608/ 328-9390	• Franklin 414/ 425-9101	Portage County 715/ 345-5350	Washington County 262/ 335-4462	• Neenah 920/ 886-6155
Bayfield County 715/ 373-6109	Green Lake County 920/ 294-4070	• Greendale 414/ 423-2110	Price County 715/ 339-3054	Waukesha County 262/ 896-8430 800/ 540-3620	• Oshkosh 920/ 236-5031
Brown County 920/ 448-6400	Iowa County 608/ 935-2810	• Greenfield 414/ 329-5275	Racine County	Waupaca County 715/ 258-6300	Wood County 715/ 421-8911
• DePere 920/ 339-4054	Iron County 715/ 561-2191	• Hales Corners 414/ 529-6155	• Caledonia/ Mt Pleasant 262/ 835-6429	Wausara County 920/ 787-6590	
Buffalo County 608/ 685-4412	Jackson County 715/ 284-4301	• Milwaukee (City) 414/ 286-3521	• Racine (City) 262/ 636-9201		
Burnett County 715/ 349-7600	Jefferson County 920/ 674-7275	• North Shore 414/ 371-2980	• Western Racine County 262/ 763-4930		
Calumet County 920/ 849-1432	• Watertown 920/ 262-8090	• Oak Creek 414/ 768-6525	Richland County 608/ 647-8821		
Chippewa County 715/ 726-7900	Juneau County 608/ 847-9373	• Saint Francis 414/ 481-2300	Rock County 608/ 757-5442		
Clark County 715/ 743-5105	Kenosha County 262/ 605-6700	• Shorewood/ Whitefish Bay 414/ 847-2710	• Beloit 608/ 364-6630		
Columbia County 608/ 742-9227	Kewaunee County 920/ 388-7160	• South Milwaukee 414/ 768-8055	Rusk County 715/ 532-2299		
Crawford County 608/ 326-0229	La Crosse County 608/ 785-9872	• Wauwatosa 414/ 479-8936	Saint Croix County 715/ 246-8263		
Dane County 608/ 242-6520	Lafayette County 608/ 776-4895	• West Allis/West Milwaukee 414/ 302-8600	Sauk County 608/ 355-3290		
• Madison 608/ 266-4821	Langlade County 715/ 627-6250	Monroe County 608/ 269-8666	Sawyer County 715/ 634-4874		
Dodge County 920/ 386-3670	Lincoln County 715/ 536-0307	Oconto County 920/ 834-7000	Shawano County 715/ 526-4808		
Door County 920/ 746-2234	Manitowoc County 920/ 683-4155	Oneida County 715/ 369-6111	Sheboygan County 920/ 459-4382		
Douglas County 715/ 395-1304	Marathon County 715/ 261-1900	Outagamie County 920/ 832-5100	Taylor County 715/ 748-1410		
Dunn County 715/ 232-2388	Marinette County 715/ 732-7670	• Appleton 920/ 832-6429	Trempealeau County 715/ 538-2311		
Eau Claire City/County 715/ 839-4718	Marquette County 608/ 297-9116	Ozaukee County 262/ 284-8170	Vernon County 608/ 637-5251		
Florence County 715/ 528-4837	Menominee County 715/ 799-3861	Pepin County 715/ 672-5961	Vilas County 715/ 479-3656		
Fond du Lac County 920/ 929-3085					

TRIBAL HEALTH CENTERS

Bad River Tribal Health Center Odanah 715/ 682-7137	Oneida Community Health Center Oneida 920/ 869-2711
Forest County Potawatomi Health and Wellness Center Crandon 715/ 478-4300	Peter Christensen Health Center Lac du Flambeau 715/ 588-3371
Great Lakes Inter- Tribal Council Lac du Flambeau 715/ 588-3324	Red Cliff Community Health Center Bayfield 715/ 779-3707
Ho-Chunk Health Care Center Black River Falls 715/ 284-9851 and Ho-Chunk House of Wellness Baraboo (608) 355-1251	St. Croix Health Center Hertel 715/ 349-8554 877/ 455-1901 (Toll-Free)
Lac Courte Oreilles Community Health Center Hayward 715/ 634-4795	Sokaogon Chippewa Community Health Clinic Crandon 715/ 478-5180
Menominee Tribal Clinic Keshena 715/ 799-3361	Stockbridge- Munsee Health & Wellness Center Bowler 715/ 793-4144

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